

# Section I

## INTRODUCTION

One of the functions of the Air Force Systems Command Liaison Office in Ottawa is to stay current on Canadian industrial capabilities and trends, and to make this information available to the USAF R&D community. All data are provided by the respective companies while leads to new entries are obtained through newspapers, magazines and through contacts with various departments of the Canadian Government. This Guide presents a representative cross-section of the Canadian aerospace industry.

As would be expected for a modern, industrialized country, Canada's industrial base is very diversified. Their industries typically include:

- Aerospace
- Chemical
- Chemical Defense
- Communications
- Electronics
- Environmental
- Energy
- Fishing
- Medical
- Metal Working
- Ordnance
- Petroleum
- Space

Canada has a very large industrial commitment to the aerospace, communications, electronics, and space areas. As one might expect, these are primarily concentrated in the Ontario-Quebec corridor, extending from Windsor through Toronto and Ottawa and terminating in Montreal. Other locations with expanding industrial bases are the Winnipeg (Manitoba), Edmonton-Calgary (Alberta), and Vancouver (British Columbia) areas. Substantial contributions to the Canadian industrial capability are also afforded by the Quebec City (Quebec) and Halifax (Nova Scotia) areas.

As in the other editions of this Guide, this third edition does not attempt to group companies into specific categories such as aerospace or electronics. It simply associates their specific capability keywords with twenty general categories (See Section III). Neither does this Guide attempt to differentiate R&D capabilities from pure product lines. While most companies have product lines, some are very R&D oriented and seem eager to engage in R&D contracts. For those companies that appear primarily product oriented, it is assumed that they do have an R&D capability within their area of expertise.

Section II of this Guide presents Canadian industrial capabilities as a compilation of individual company profiles. The general format for the company profiles include the following subsections: NAME, ADDRESS, CONTACT POINT, AVERAGE WORK FORCE, GROSS SALES, PLANT SIZE, EQUIPMENT, EXPERIENCE, AND KEYWORDS.

The KEYWORD subsection begins with general category names, each preceded by its identifying number (e.g., 1 = Aircraft, 2 = Armament . . . 20 = Miscellaneous), followed by specific capability keywords. Each of the latter words is followed by a number or series of numbers that refer to the appropriate general category with which the word is associated.

Section III (Company Keyword Index) relates company capabilities in the form of keywords to a series of twenty general category areas. The specific keywords are presented in columnar form in alphabetical order. The second column lists the identifying numbers associated with the general categories. The third column lists the company, in code form, associated with the keyword. The company code cross index forms Section IV.

Canadian trade publications that can be used to supplement this Guide, thereby providing a more complete listing of companies are listed below:

- *Canadian Defense Products Guide*, published by the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.
- *Canada in the World of Electronics*, 1982, distributed by the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.
- *Canada in Space*, prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Space, Ministry of State for Science and Technology.
- *Canada's Aerospace Industry: A Capability Guide - 1982*, produced by Creative Communications, a division of MacLean Hunter Ltd in cooperation with the Air Industries Association of Canada, the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Aerospace Canada Magazine.
- *The CATALOG*, Apr 1983, publication of the Canadian Advanced Technology Association.

For the most part, Canada's high-technology industrial capability is on an even par with that of the United States, but generally on a somewhat smaller scale. It may certainly be considered another source base for USAF R&D procurements, as well as for commodity buys. It is hoped that this Guide will help provide the user with some insight into the Canadian system and encourage its use if deemed appropriate. Increased competition and "new blood" can only reduce USAF procurement costs and hopefully lead to better products.